Gazette of the United States, & Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

NUMBER 1309.] FRIDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 18, 1796. [VOLUME X.

For Sale,

At Public Auction, on Saturday, November 19th inst. at at the Merchants Coffee House, 6 o'clock in the evening—

The brig FLY,

Virginia built, of the best materials, was sheathed on the stocks to light water mark, is not two years old, burthen eighteen hundred barrels, or there about is well found in every respect, and sails remarkable fast—is ready to receive a cargo immediately. Inventory to be seen at Footman & Co Auction room, on board at South Street wharf, or at No, 5, South Fourth Street, by applying to the subscriber,

George Blight.

Terms of payment—approved indorsed notes at 2, 4, and 6 months.

Nov. 14. $1w.

For Freight or Charter

To Europe or the W. Indies,

The new Brig FAIR AMERICAN, Richard Calley, Master; burthen 145 tons; has good accommodations, and is now ready to receive a cargo:—apply to the Captain on board, first wharf above the Still-House, Southwark, or to

Isaac Harvey, jun.

Who has now for sale, at his store, No. 5, South Water-street,

A quantity of Cayenne and Trinidad Cotton
Spanish Soal Leather
And a parcel of Carolina Rice, in whole and half tierces. 11th mo. 11th. daw

For Madeira,

The ship Concord,

Capt. John Thomson. For freight or passage apply on board, or to

Peter Blight;

Who has for sale, a quantity of

Brandy, in pipes
Whiting and Copperas, in hogsheads
Old Hock, in cases
Dutch Cream-Cheese, in boxes
Window Glass
Empty Gin-Cases
Glass Ware, in boxes
Painters' Colours, ground in oil
Sweet Oil, in cases of a dozen bottles each
Hazlenuts, in sacks.

November 11. d1m

Wanted to Charter,

A fast-sailing Vessel,

That will carry 5 or 600 barrels; to load immediately for the West-Indies.

Apply to

Peter Blight.

November 10. dx

For sale, freight or charter,

THE BRIG

Lilly,

STEPHEN SMITH, Master.

An entire new vessel, ninety-three tons burthen, completely found, and may be sent to sea without any expense. For terms, apply on board, at Clifford's wharf, or to JOSEPH ANTHONY & CO.

NOV. 9 6S

For Sale.

The Ship *CHARLOTTE,*

A stout vessel, about 150 tons burthen, well found and may be sent to sea at a small expence.

Apply to

Joseph Anthony and Co.

Nov. 8. dx.

FOR SALE,

THE SHIP MARY,

SAMUEL PARKER, MASTER,

Two hundred tons burthen. Apply to JOSEPH ANTHONY, & Co.

If the MARY is not sold in a few days, she will take freight for Hamburg. Apply as above.

October 31. d

Just arrived, and will this day be landed from on board the brig FAVORITE at Chesnut street wharf.

25 Tons best Russia Clean HEMP,

56 Tons old Sable flat IRON,
200 Coils best Russia CORDAGE, assorted sizes,
400 Pieces brown Russia SHEETINGS,
100 Bolts Russia DUCK,
240 Pieces Ravens do.
20 Half-down feather beds, and
A few pieces assorted DIAPER.

FOR SALE BY

Joseph Anthony and Co.

The above mentioned BRIG will fill in a few days, and take freight on moderate terms for Boston or Salem, for which or passage, apply on board or as above

October 31. d

For London,

The ship William Penn,

James Josiah, master. Will sail with all convenient speed. For freight or passage apply to the Captain on board, or to

Jesse and Robert Waln.

November 10, 1796. d

For Liverpool,

The Ship *DOMINICK TERRY,*

JACOB DEHART, Master.

Has a part of her cargo engaged.—For freight or passage apply to the master on board, at the wharf of the subscribers, or,

Jesse & Robert Waln.

Nov. 7. d

For Lisbon,

The Danish barque BENEVENTURA, SAMUEL STUB, Master,

A good vessel of about two hundred tons burthen. For freight or passage apply to

Jesse & Robert Waln.

Nov. 7. d.

For Sale by Public Auction,

On Saturday Evening next, the 19th inst. at 7 o'clock, if not previously disposed of at private sale,

The Brigantine Fame,

Laying at Mr. Samuel Bower's wharf, and now ready for sea; a strong and well built vessel, and calculated either for the European or West-India trade, as she will carry nearly 2000 barrels—She has been just hove down, and may be sent to sea at a small expence. For further particulars, apply to Capt. Knox on board, to Samuel Smith, Ship Broker, or

JOHN CONNELLY, Auctioneer.

November 17. 3t d

BARTER.

For Sale, a good strong built ship, burthen 1350 barrels, nearly new, well found and can be put to sea at a small expence. Payment will be received in English or India goods, or if more agreeable to the purchaser, 3, 6, and 9 months credit would be given on approved notes, for further particulars enquire at No. 8, South Water-street, or No. 29 North Third-street.

November 16. d 7t

FOR LONDON,

The capital ship CERES,

To sail soon:—For freight or passage apply to DAVY, ROBERTS & Co. or

John Vaughan,

September 10. Front-street.

For Charter,

The Ship *JOHN BULKELY,*

AYRES STOCKLEY, Master.

An excellent live-oak and cedar built ship, of about 3000 barrels burthen.—Apply to

Jesse & Robert Waln.

Nov. d.

For Sligo and Killibegs,

The American Ship NANCY,

Cuthbert Riggs, master.

Will sail with all convenient speed. For freight or passage apply to

William Bell;

Who has for sale,

4 Trunks Printed Cottons, well assorted
3 Bales Irish Flannels, and 2 boxes Linens
25 Pipes Brandy
Madeira Wine; Indigo. Russia Matts.

Also,

A few barrels Prime IRISH BEEF, PORK, OATMEAL, &c.

November 11, 1796. mwstf

For Sale, or Charter,

The Ship *DIANA,*

SAMUEL PILE, Master,

Burthen 205 47-95 tons register, built in Philadelphia in the year 1792, of live oak and red cedar, and was sheathed 13 months ago, she has just had a compleat out-fit, and may be sent to sea at a very trifling expence.

For terms apply to

Philip Nicklin & Co.

Who have for sale on board said vessel,

27 casks of fine yellow paint.
9 boxes and 12 bundles of writing slates.
1 box ink stands and note presses.
14 bales of sail canvass.

And on hand,

Imperial, Hyson, and, Souchong } TEAS.

40,000 pieces Nankeens of the first quality.
19 tubs Quicksilver.
2 chests Bandanno handkerchiefs.
A few chests Manchester goods well assorted in Corduroys, thicksets, Ginghams, Muslinets, Dimities, &c.
3 boxes black sewing silk.
180 crates Queens ware well assorted.
10 tons sheet lead.
Nails assorted, flat and sharp points.
London Particular, London Market, New-York Market, } Madeira Wine in pipes and hogsheads.
40 pipes and 10 hogsheads Teneriffe wine.
8 tierces Snake Root.
230 logs Mahogany.

Nov. 7. tth&stf.

This Day will be Landed,

From on board the brig Dispatch, Captain P. Brum, from Malaga, at Morris's wharf, just above the Drawbridge,

FRESH FRUITS, viz.

Raisins, in kegs, boxes and baskets
Figs in kegs
Prunes in boxes
Grapes in jars
Olives in ditto
Lemons in chests
Anchovies in kegs
Almonds, soft shelled, in sacks

Also,

Brandy in butts
Sweet Mountain Wine in quarter-casks—&c.

For Sale by

Peter Kuhn.

November 17. §6

Sales of India Goods.

The Cargo of the ship Ganges, capt. Tingey, from Calcutta and Bengal,

CONSISTING OF

A Large and general assortment of Bengal and Madras COTTON and SILK GOODS.

AMONG WHICH ARE

A variety fine worked and plain Muslins,

Doreas, &c. Also,

A Quantity of Excellent Sugar,

In boxes and bags—and BLACK PEPPER,

For Sale by

Willings & Francis,

No. 21 Penn Street.

June 8 §

WANTED,

As Cook, in a private family,

A YOUNG WOMAN who can produce good recommendations of an unexceptionable character. Enquire of the Printer.

November 17. §tf

FOR SALE,

A few hogsheads of choice New-England RUM,
A number of barrels of BEEF, and PORK,
And a few kegs of LARD, of a superior quality.

Enquire at No. 71, north Water-street.

November 8, 1796. dtf

For Sale.

7 cases coarse hats
Copper bottoms and sheets
Shot, all sizes, patent and common
Sheet and bar lead
English shoes and boots in cases
Tin plates
Gold watches
Taunton ale in casks.

Apply to

Simon Walker,

124, So. Fourth Street.

Nov. 8. d14t.

OLD

London Particular Madeira Wine,

In pipes, hogsheads and quarter-casks,

Landing this day at Chesnut-street Wharf, and for sale by

Joseph Anthony & Co.

Nov. 1. d

Best Boston & Nova-Scotia Mackarel,

Excellent Halifax Salmon in bbls.
47 bbls. prime Coffee,
Best Boston Beef,
Codfish in hds.,
Spermaceti Candles,
Spermaceti, and Northern } OIL.

Mould and dipt, tallow candles, of a superior quality.

A few boxes excellent brown soap,
6 Bales of Corks.
40 Pipes excellent Lisbon Wine.
A few sacks of Feathers.
A few bales India Muslins.

FOR SALE BY

JOSEPH ANTHONY, & Co.

October 31. d

The Cargo of the Polacre Independent,

CAPTAIN CATHCART, from Alicant and Lisbon, landing at the subscribers wharf—

28 Pipes of Brandy
18 Bales of Spanish wool
3 do. of Anniseed
7000 Bushels of best Lisbon Salt
80 Boxes of Lemons

For sale by WILLINGS & FRANCIS.

ALSO,

Seventy Hogsheads of prime JAMAICA SUGARS, received by the ship Dominick Terry, Capt. De Hart, from Kingston.

Sept. 13. d

Irish Linens, &c.

Imported per the ships Glasgow, from Dublin, Liberty, from Cork, and brig Mentor, from Belfast,

4-4 and 7-8 Wide IRISH LINENS,

In whole and half boxes,

Assorted from 11d. to 4s. sterling—Also 5-4 wide Sheetings, and low priced yarn and worsted Hose.

On Hand,

7-8 Wide Lawns.
Diapers and Table-Cloths
A few boxes Tickens and Checks
A few bales Flannels
Cork and Belfast Sail Cloth, Nos. 1 and 6
25 Boxes, 10 Ditto, 5 Ditto } Window Glass, { 6 by 8, 7 by 9, 8 by 10.

The above mentioned Goods are all entitled to the drawback, and will be disposed of by the package on reasonable terms.

James, Clibborn & English,

No. 6, N. Front-street.

10th mo. 19th. dtf

A Manufactory FOR SALE.

A Valuable SOAP and CANDLE Manufactory, situate in a convenient part of the city; the works almost new, on an entirely original construction, and built of the best materials, and may be set to work immediately. Persons who wish to purchase, are requested to apply at No. 273, South Second Street. September 13. t t s tf

Imported in the late arrivals from Europe and the West-Indies,

Holland Gin, in pipes

Choice St. Croix Sugar and Rum
Martinique Molasses, in hogsheads
Choice old Lisbon Wine, in pipes and quarter-casks
London Particular & London Market Madeira Wine, in pipes, half-pipes and quarter-casks
Malmsey Madeira Wine, in pipes and quarter-casks
Teneriffe Wine, in pipes
Russia & Flemish Sheeting and Ravens Duck, in cases
Window Glass, 8 by 10, in boxes
Coffee Mills and Straw Knives, in casks
Mill Saws and Cross-cut Saws, in boxes

Also, on hand,

A few chests of Bohea Tea; Jesuits Bark; Assafœtida and Tapioca; and a few bales of Cossacs, Baftas, Gurrahs, Bandanna and Muslin Handkerchiefs, and a complete assortment of 5-4 and 6-4 Boulting Cloths.

For Sale by

Pragers & Co.

October 20 d2wm&th2m

The Elephant

IS RETURNED FROM BALTIMORE.

THE public are respectfully informed, that this animal is to be seen every day, from 8 o'clock in the morning till sun down, in Market-street, No. 106, south side, between Third and Fourth streets.

Admittance *a quarter of a dollar*, that every citizen may see him.

☞ At the request of many persons it will be exhibited on evenings from five to eight o'clock, at *half a dollar* each.—The room will be well lighted.

November 7. d

Just Landing,

And for Sale, a quantity of

BOURDEAUX BRANDY,

FROM on board the schooner Lydia & Polly, Oliver Jenkins master, lying at Wilcock's wharf. For terms, enquire on board said schooner.

November 15th. §1w

For Sale by JOHN J. PARRY,

No. 38, S. Second near Chesnut-street,

A few excellent GOLD WATCHES,

From Forty to One Hundred Dollars,

And SILVER WATCHES,

Of various prices—all warranted.

An assortment of Chains, Seals, Keys, and Trinkets,

Eight Day Clocks supplied, and Clocks & Watches repaired with dispatch and great care.

Best Watch Glasses by the grose.

November 12. tuf&s2w

FOR SALE,

About 1,600 acres of Land,

WELL situated, laying on and between Marsh and Beech Creeks, Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, in four separate Patents. For terms of sale apply to

Wm. Blackburn,

No. 64, South Second-street.

October 31. mwstf

Just Landing,

At South-street-wharf, from on board the ship Sedgley, Captain Hodge, from St. Petersburg,

The following Goods:

Russia Sail Duck, first quality.
Do. Sheeting do.
Do. Diaper.
Do. Huckaback.
Do. Crash.
Do. Mould Candles, 4, 5 and 6, to the lb. of the English size.
Do. White Candle Tallow.
Do. White Soap in small boxes.
Do. Cordage of fine yarn.
Ravens Duck.
Isinglass, 1st and 2nd sort.
Horse Hair uncurled.
Russia Bar Iron.
Do. Hoop Iron.
Do. Nail Rods.
10 Tons Oakum and Junk.
St. Petersburg Clean Hemp.

For Sale by

Philips, Cramond, & Co.

October 12. §

FASHIONABLE WAISTCOATING.

GEORGE DOBSON, No. 25,

SOUTH THIRD-STREET,

Has received per the Diana, from London,

Clouded and striped Spanish Swansdown
Clouded Erminats and Moleskins
Striped do. and do.
Figured Manillas
Scarlet figured Erminets
Printed Florinetts
Do. Cassinets and Cassimeres
Superfine printed Quiltings, newest patterns

Also, per different arrivals,

A large and general assortment of Dry Goods,

Suitable to the present and approaching season.

November 5. dtf

LANDING,

Out of different vessels from England, and for sale by the subscribers on reasonable terms,

Superfine and common cloths, and cassimers
Ribbed and striped do. do.
Blankets, mottled green and silk rugs.
Superfine blue, Claret, and common coatings,
Kerseys, Bear-skins, plains and Halfthicks,
Swanskins, Serges and Flannels,
British Ingrain Carpeting,
Hats assorted in cases of 12 doz. each.
Chocolate chintzes, printed Callicoes and Handkerchiefs.
Scarlet Cardinals, and Scarlet Snail,
Yarn, Worsted, and Cotton hosiery,
Beavers, Thicksetts, Velvets, Corduroys, &c. &c.
Buff and drab Genoa Cords of a superior quality.
6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. 20d. nails, and frying pans,
An assortment of Ironmongerry, Cutlery and a variety of India cotton, and silk goods.

Thomas & Joshua Fisher.

No. 5, Dock-street.

Also by the Glasgow from Dublin,
1-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens assorted in boxes of 30 pieces,
do. Brown, Glazed Linnen.

Oct. 17. dtf.

For Sale,

A Three-story BRICK HOUSE and Lot, in Chesnut street, between Front and Second streets, in which Messrs. James Calbraith & Co. have for many years (and now do) carried on business.

Possession will be given in one month, or sooner.

For terms apply to WILLIAM BELL, or HECTOR CALBRAITH.

April 21. §

For Sale,

By Jehu Hollingsworth, & Co.

25 hhds. West-India Rum, 3d and 4th proof,
5 Barrels best Indigo, and,
A few thousand bushels of Turk's Island salt.

Oct. 17. d.

For Sale,

By J. WARDER, PARKER & Co.

An Invoice of Cordage,

Consisting of different sizes, from 12 inch cables down to rope of 2 inches, of different lengths: Imported in the ship Swift, from Hull, and entitled to drawback.

Sept. 27. dtf

Benjamin and Jacob Johnson,

No. 147, Market-street,

Have received by the last arrivals from Liverpool and Hull,

A very general assortment of DRY GOODS,

Well suited to the approaching season, which they will sell on the lowest terms by the piece or package.

October 14. taw4w

City Dancing Assembly.

The first Assembly will be held on Thursday next, the 17th November, at Oellers's Hotel.

By order of the Managers.

Nov. 14. §

Pantheon,
AND RICKETTS's AMPHITHEATRE,
For EQUESTRIAN and STAGE PERFORMANCES,
Corner of Chesnut and Sixth-streets

TO-MORROW EVENING, November 19,
Will be presented,
A variety of Entertainments.

ACT I.

Horsemanship,
By Mr, Ricketts, Mr. F. Ricketts, Mr. Franklin, Master Franklin, Master Hutchins, the Young American, and Mrs. Spinacuta.
Clown to the Horsemanship, Mr. Sully.

ACT II.

Ground and Lofty Tumbling,
By Mr. Sully, Mr. F. Ricketts, Master Franklin and and Master Hutchins;
In which will be introduced
The Force of Hercules,
By Mr. Franklin, a performance never before attempted by any in America.

ACT III.

Equestrian Exercises,
In which Mr. Ricketts will introduce
A description of the Sailor's Fox Hunting.

ACT IV.

The whole to conclude with a Comic Pantomime, under the direction of Mr. Durang, called
The MILLINERS;
Or, the Wooden Head.

Abbot,	Mr. Durang.
Officer,	Mr Sully.
Countryman,	Mr. Tompkins.
Wigmaker,	Mr. Spinacuta.
Dancing Master,	Mr. Durang.
Singing Master,	Mr. Franklin.
Valet,	Mr. F. Ricketts.
Mr. Tiffany,	Mr. Coffie.
Miss Sarsnet,	Mrs. Tompkins.
Miss Pink (with a song)	Miss Robinson.
Fille de Chambre,	Mrs. Durang.

Mr. RICKETTS takes this opportunity of informing the Ladies and Gentlemen who attend the Riding-School, that he has, at considerable expense, engaged Mr. Franklin, to give lessons in the art of riding and managing Horses, as he finds it impossible to attend to it himself, in consequence of a variety of business which he is at present engaged in.

** The Ladies and Gentlemen who secure seats i the day time, are requested to attend punctually at 7, as the performances are so arranged as to concludeb 10 o'clock—the doors will open at 6.

☞ Box, 7s. 6d.---Pit, 3s. 9d.

Tickets to be had of Mr. Ford, at the ticket office in Chesnut-street, from ten to three o'clock each day.

☞ Silver Tickets, to admit for the season, to be had by applying to Mr. Ricketts at the Pantheon, or at Oellers's Hotel.

☞ Days of Performance to be Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday.

PROPOSALS,
By WILLIAM COBBETT, opposite Christ Church, Philadelphia, for publishing by subscription,
ADAMS'S
Defence of the American Constitutions.

CONDITIONS:

I. The work shall be printed on English wove-paper, page for page, from the best London Edition; of course it will be comprized in three large octavo volumes.

II. For the three volumes, bound in boards, the price to subscribers is to be only four dollars, and to non-subscribers, five dollars and a half.

III. The subscription shall remain open for ten days, and if an encouraging number of subscribers are obtained in that time, the publisher engages to have the work ready for delivery in six weeks from the present date.

15th November, 1796.

N. B. Subscriptions are taken by the principal booksellers of Philadelphia and New York.

☞ The subscribers to the History of Jacobinism are respectfully informed, that it will be ready for delivery early next week.

Nov. 16. §x.

Sales of Malaga Wine and Brandy.

On SATURDAY MORNING, the 19th inst. at 10 o'clock, will be sold at Morris's wharf, just above the Drawbridge, by Public Auction,
100 Qr. casks old Mountain Wine, and 15 butts of Brandy,
For approved indorsed notes at 60 days.
WM. SHANNON, Auctioneer.
Nov. 17. 2

Washington Lottery.
The 38th and 39th days' drawing of the Washington Lottery, No. 2, are received at the office No. 234, Market-street, where tickets may be examined.

N. B. Information given where tickets in all the other lotteries may be procured.

November 17, 1796. d

JOHN MARKLAND,
Printer, Bookseller, and Stationer,
No. 91, South Front Street,
received by the last arrivals from London, an assortment of Stationary, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms, consisting of—

A great variety of copper-plate printing paper, from 33 by 27 inches to the smallest size; superfine, imperial, super-royal, royal, medium, demy, folio, and quarto post, foolscap and post writing paper; marble and blotting paper, large and small message cards, sand and pounce boxes, shining sand, ink and ink-powder, pencils, quills, crown, half crown, and common size Irish wafers, coloured and red; India rubber, pen-knives lead and pewter ink-stands, do. chests, cork soles, copy books, slates and pencils, Entick's dictionary, Watts' psalms, &c.

Also, some elegant prints, an assortment of blank-books, American manufactured writing paper, do. playing cards of a superior quality; and a collection of BOOKS, London and American editions.

Nov. 12. §6t.

To be Let,
A large cellar, in Walnut-street just above Fourth-Street, that is floored with two inch plank, and will hold upwards of 100 pipes of wine.

Also, a Stable and Coach-house, that will hold four horses and two carriages; and several stores in Fourth Street—
Apply to
George Meade.

Who has for sale,
25 boxes of Castile soap
Red Lisbon Wine
A few pipes of bill of exchange wine
A few barrels of Irish mess beef
And a few barrels of ship bread.
Nov. 4. d15t.

☞ A Stated Meeting
Of the Philosophical Society
Will be held at their Hall THIS EVENING at 6 o'clock. Friday, Nov. 18.

Philadelphia, November 18, 1796.
THE STOCKHOLDERS
Of the Bank of the United States
Are hereby informed,

THAT, according to the Statute of Incorporation, a General Election for Twenty-Five DIRECTORS will be held at the Bank of the United States, in the City of Philadelphia, on Monday the second day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

And, pursuant to the eleventh section of the Bye Laws, the Stockholders of the said Bank are hereby notified to assemble a General Meeting, at the same place, on Tuesday the third day of January next, at five o'clock in the evening.

By order of the Board of Directors.
G. SIMPSON, Cashier.

2nd Fundamental Article.

Not more than three fourths of the Directors in office exclusive of the President, shall be eligible for the next succeeding year, but the Director who shall be President at the time of an election may always be re-elected.
estel.

In the Press,
And will be published in a few days by MATHEW CAREY, at No. 118, Market-street,
AN ADDRESS
To the Electors of the President of the United States,
First published in the Gazette of the United States, in a series of papers udder the signature of
"A FEDERALIST."

Containing some strictures on Mr. Adams's Defence of the American Constitutions, and on the Essays of PHOCION, since published without that signature, in a pamphlet entitled "The pretensions of Thomas Jefferson to the Presidency examined, and the charges against John Adams refuted."
Nov. 18. ‖3

An elegant Bay Horse for sale,
Enquire at George Green's Stables, in Pine-street, between Fourth and Fifth-streets.
Nov. 18. ‖1w

THE Partnership of JONATHAN HARVEY & Co. being this day Dissolved by mutual consent, those indebted to said firm are requested to make speedy payment to Jonathan Harvey, who is authorized to receive the same, and those who have any demands will please to bring in their accounts to him for settlement.

The Business will be Continued
By Jonathan Harvey,
AT HIS STORE NO. 106, S. FRONT-STREET;
Where he has for Sale,
A general assortment of DRY GOODS.
November 14, 1796. §1m

FOR SALE,
A valuable PLANTATION,
IN Frederick County, Virginia, bounding nearly three miles on the river Shenandoah, between Ashby's Gap and Snicker's Ferry; 66 miles from Alexandria, and the like distance from the Federal City. It contains 1076 acres, 600 of which are cleared, the residue finely timbered; the whole Limestone or River Bottom; abounding in fine streams and springs; above 80 acres on the bank of the river may be watered at pleasure. It is capable of being divided into Lots of 100 acres, with water in each, which renders it peculiarly convenient for grazing or culture. Its situation for Health or elegant improvement is not to be surpassed in any inland country, and if deemed too large for one Farm, may be divided into two or three smaller ones, uniting in common advantages.—There is now erected on the Estate a good Merchant-Mill, with two pair of stones (on a large limestone spring) that rents for 466 dollars per ann. and on another never failing-spring a good Saw Mill, with a flutter wheel; there is plenty of pine timber in the neighboring mountain, and a stream sufficient for another Mill with four pair of stones—these are adjacent to or immediately on the banks of the river, the navigation whereof is about being opened into the Potomak and for more than 100 miles above the mills. The other improvements on the Estate are a new commodious Barn, the loft of which is capable of containing 1500 bushels; the threshing-floor is 42 feet square, well planked: another (double) Log Barn, with sheds all around: a Distillery, with three large Stills, and a Granary above that will contain 500 bushels, well covered with shingles, and a stream of water, conducted by troughs, running thro' it; at a small distance is a large Cow-House and Stable, with stalls for 22 cows, paved with stone in the European manner, with room for above 40 waggon loads of hay: a little further is a strong stone-walled Spring-House, completely fitted for a Dairy.——The whole of these Mills and Buildings are at a proper distance from each other, and from the Dwelling, which consists of three commodious Frame Buildings, with the necessary conveniencies. A well inclosed Garden of the finest soil, with a stream of water running thro' it; two large Apple Orchards; several good Quarries for building and lime stone; a number of Out-Houses for Managers, Blacksmith, Cooper, and lodgings for Men of Colour;—add greatly to the conveniencies and value of this Estate.

The Purchaser, on paying one half the price agreed for, may be accommodated with a considerable credit for the remainder, and with the Cattle, Horses, Waggons, Farming Utensils, and Furniture, at a reasonable valuation. For other particulars, application may be made to the subscriber on the Estate, to Thomas Fitzsimons in Philadelphia, or Matthias Slough, Lancaster.

J. HOLKER.
Springsbury, 18th October, 1796.—31st 1aw6

TO BE SOLD,
A PLANTATION, in the town of Woodbury, county of Gloucester, and state of New-Jersey, containing about one hundred and fifty acres; a suitable proportion of which is woodland and improved meadow. A great part of the arable land is in a high state of cultivation, and very natural to the production of Red Clover On said plantation there is a genteel two-story brick house, with four rooms on a floor, and a good dry cellar under the whole; together with a barn, corn-cribs and carriage-house. The garden is large, and contains a good collection of the best kinds of grafted and inoculated fruit trees; the orchard consists of about three hundred grafted app'e-trees. Any person inclined to purchase said premises, may be informed of the terms by applying to
ANDREW HUNTER.
July 29 F

TO LET,
From this day, to the twenty-eighth of April, 1797,
A commodious house in South-Second-street, No. 133, near George Hunters, apothecary, well calculated either for a lodging house, a store or a shop.
Nov. 16. 3t

PATENT SHOT.
THE general consumption of Patent Shot having been prevented by the high price it has hitherto been sold at, the Proprietors take this method of informing the Public that they may in future be supplied with that article at the same prices as common Shot, by ordering their Correspondents to apply to WALKERS, MALTBY & Co. London. NOV. 9 wfm4w

---

From the Virginia Herald.

Mr. *GREEN*,

THE reasons inserted in your last paper, and addressed to Mr. Mayo, why Mr. Jefferson should not be chosen President, were published in Davis's paper of the 12th inst. They contain cogent objections; which, if well-founded, as I take them to be (except the 6th, from which I dissent) ought to be conclusive against him as the successor of Mr. Washington. Any person, to whom the power of an elector is confided, will surely not consult consistency of principles, who would not vote for Mr. Washington, had he not declined being considered as one out of whom a choice is to be made, and yet will vote for Mr. Jefferson as his successor; as tho' he were the successor of his political feelings, sentiments and opinions; whereas it stands apparent to every man who has taken an impassioned view of our public affairs for the last three years, "that the supporters of the latter, have been the constant and uniform opposers of the administration of George Washington, the revilers and calumniators of that great man, and whose efforts have been pointed to drive him from office, to make room for his successor."

The following is an extract of a letter, written to the person who now transcribes it, by one of the ablest politicians that America ever gave birth to, and whois now, alas! no more; who, when alive, was not appreciated up to the weight and value of his talents, his services and his integrity. I quote the extract to shew, that the Freeholder's 5th objection is undeniably supported.

"5th Sept. 1788.

"What a figure did the state of Virginia make under the government of one of these men during the war, with an almost imperial establishment of departments, state troops, spy boats, forts, a train of artillery of twenty-four brass ordnance, and innumerable iron ones—arms and ammunition sufficient for the Ottoman army—the entire command of 50,000 militia—commissioners and quarter-masters innumerable—a power of corresponding with the commander in chief and congress, so as to gain whatever intelligence they could give of the enemy's motions! So circumstanced, general Arnold fits out an expedition from New-York—sails to the Chesapeake, through the bay, up James river to Westover, where he lands, and marches through not a very practicable country to Richmond, where he surprises the governor, who, however, escapes, leaving every thing public in and about Richmond, to be destroyed by the enemy; who, having executed this at leisure and unmolested, return as they came. How many guns were fired, during this invasion, in defence of the state? Not one, small or great. With what force did the governor and commander in chief of all the land and naval forces of the state appear against the invader? With not one man. If a baby in its cradle had been governor and commander in chief, could he have done less? Certainly not. Again, the state is invaded by Cornwallis—the commander in chief of all the forces of the state by sea and land, stations himself on Monticelli, where, as that admirable historian, biographer, journalist, and general, M. de Casteleaux, observes, the sublimity of his mind seemed to sympathise with the sublimity of his situation;—but colonel Tarleton, being no respecter of his sublime excelleney, detaches himself from the invading army, with one hundred and fifty men, rides seventy-five miles thro' a most defensible country, drives his sublimity from his contemplation on Montecelli; takes some and disperses the rest of the legislature, destroys a great quantity of property and stores, and returns to his general. What opposition was made to this handful of men, in defence of the property of the state—the people of the state—the honour of the state—and the legislature of the state? None. Did the commander in chief array his militia; No. Did he give intelligence to the legislature? No. Did he make an attempt to punish the temerity of this incursion, by preventing the retreat, and retrieve and vindicate the insulted honour of the state, and its governor? Not any. Could a baby in the cradle, whether on the top or at the foot of a mountain, have done less? Certainly not."

If this extract be history and fact, and not poetry, you will agree with me, that the 5th objection is urged with propriety, and founded in truth. The man who objects himself to popular favours and popular honours, especially the most pre-eminent in the United States, expoises his public character and conduct to public scrutiny. As citizens, we have a right to dedicate ourselves to this examination.—This privilege has been taken; and deeming it my duty, have followed the example of the Freeholder and colonel Symms. With private characters, we have no concern. Any strictures on these, would be a violation of the liberty of the press, and a degradation to the author. "Attacks," says a great lawyer, "upon private reputation, are the bane and disgrace of the press, by which a man may be rendered unhappy during life, by aspersions, cruel, scandalous and unjust." None of these shall ever escape my lips, nor be uttered by my pen.

ANOTHER FREEHOLDER.

For the Gazette of the United States.

No. VI.

To the Electors of the President of the United States.

Respectable Fellow-Citizens,

We have taken the liberty to submit to you a series of proofs from Mr. Adams's own hand writings of his disposition to *hereditary* power. Since the establishment of the federal government, a course of essays have appeared in our Gazettes, under the title of "*Discourses upon Davila,*" the European writer upon the *ancient* revolutions of France. These papers have been generally and publicly ascribed to Mr. Adams, who resided, during the time of their publication, at the seat of Government, where they were addressed to the American nation.

In the fourth number of the "*Discourses upon Davila*" the writer treats of Mr. Adams's favorite topic, "*Distinctions in civil society.*" He first proposes some questions, as from an opponent to orders and distinctions in the following words.

[Discourse IV.]

"Is there any thing in birth (*says some supposed Republican*) however illustrious or splendic, which should make a difference between one man and another? If, from a common ancestor, the whole human race is descended, they are all of the same family. How then can they distinguish families into the more or the less ancient? What advantage is there in an illustration of an hundred or thousand years? Of what avail are all the histories, pedigrees, traditions, &c.? But this advantage must be derived from his father and mother chiefly, if not wholly. Of what importance is it then, in this view, whether the family is twenty generations upon record, or only two." To these questions from the opponent to hereditary distinctions and orders the writer gives, *as from himself*, this reply, The mighty secret lies in this."

"An illustrious descent attracts the notice of mankind. A single drop of *royal* blood, however *illegitimately* scattered will make *any man* or woman *proud* or *vain*. Why? "Because, although it excites *the indignation* of *many*, and the envy of more, *it still attracts the attention of the world.*" Thus does the writer of the "Discourses upon Davila" view even the unlawful "Scatterings" of Royal loins.——How incongenial are these sentiments, with the spirit of our *Defended* Constitutions? Again—The author of these *discourses* then [represents the manner, in which various nations have severally established royalty, nobility, orders and distinctions, and then says—"*Other nations have united all those institutions* [or modes of *royalizing* and *ennobling:*] connected *lands, offices and families*—made them *all descend together*, and *honour, public attention, consideration and congratulation along with them.* This has been the policy of *Europe:* and says our author, *fully explaining himself, it is to this institution, which she* [*Europe*] *owes her superiority, in war and peace, in legislation and commerce, in agriculture, navigation, arts, sciences, and manufactures, to Asia and Af---.*"

Respectable electors, we entreat you to read once more this bold and explicit assertion of the writer of "the discourses." To what does it amount? No less, than that the *hereditary union and descent* of landed estates, legislative and executive power, and rank in the families of emperors, kings and nobles, unbalanced as we have shewn by even a *virtual* representation of the people, have produced all *the civilization existing among mankind—all the sublime ameliorations of the human character*—Neither the powerful and continual influences of tonic climates, nor the divine power of the Christian religion itself, according to our author, have had any effect in giving energy or dignity to man. It amounts also to an explicit declaration, that the constitution and government of our country must have the most deteriorating influence upon the devoted Americans, unless we hasten to make our president and senate hereditary, to give large portions of landed estate and power and rank to them and to such elder children as they may "*chance*" to have, "trusting Providence rather than themselves" after the manner of the happy Germans, Russians and Poles, over whose favored countries enlightening monarchs reign. But, to be serious, permit us to offer for your consideration and comparison the situation of America, as it stood on the adoption of representative government twenty years ago, and at the present day: and suffer us then to ask your calm determination, whether the American people are inferior at this time to those of 1776 in the various arts, of peace, in military knowledge and practice, in legislation, both *constitutional* and ordinary, in commerce and navigation, in agricultural skill and energy, in manufactures and the useful arts, and in the whole circle of the sciences.

The twelfth number of "*the discourses upon Davila,*" contains but a dozen lines of prose. The rest is made up of poetical extracts from one, whom the writer compliments, as "*the* great master of Nature," and as "a great teacher of morality and politics."

The following passage extracted from our authors poetical selections, at once proves his own consistency, and shews that he admires the writer of the poetry for *the politicks* he teaches.

"Oh when degree is shak'd,
Which is the ladder to all high design,
The enterprize is sick! how could communities,
Degrees in schools, and brotherhoods in cities,
The primogeniture and due of birth,
Prerogative of age, crowns sceptres, laurels,
But by degree, stand in authentic place?"

Poetry does not afford an example of more ardent *declamation* in favor of *monarchy*. But the electors are aware that it is the region of fiction and *fancy*—not of *truth* and *reason*. We trust it will require more *sober prose*, than can be written in the eighteenth century, to persuade the people of the United States to abandon the principles of our state and federal constitutions.

By some accident the thirteenth number of "*the discourses*" is also marked as the twelfth. In that paper our author explicitly proposes, that "it shall "be left to the contemplation of *our* state physicians, to discover the causes and the remedy of that "*fever*, whereof our power is sick. One question only [*says he*] shall be *respectfully insinuated:* "whether *equal laws*, the result only of a balanced "government, can *ever* be *obtained* and *preserved* "without *some signs or other of distinction, and degree.*" The author requires no commentator on the passage just quoted. He says immediately afterwards. "We are told that our friends, the National Assembly of France, have abolished all "distinctions. *But be not deceived*, my dear countrymen. *Impossibilities cannot be performed? &c. &c.* Have the French officers, who served in America melted their eagles, and torn their ribbons?"

Our author in *the fourteenth discourse* reiterates to *France*, who had begun her revolution, what Mr. Adams had said to Europe in general, when he advised them only to aim at one branch, deriving its power from the people, and to preserve their kings and nobles. "The National Assembly of France "is *too enlightened* a body, to overlook the enquiry. "What effect on the moral character of the nation would be produced, by destroying, if that "were possible, all attention to families, and setting "all the passions on the pursuit of gain. Whether

" univer al venality, and an incorrigible corruption " in *elections*, would not be the neceſſary conſe- " quence. [Even the election of the two thirds " has not bedeemed venal] It may be relied on, " however, ſays our author, " that *the intentions of* " *that auguſt and magnanimous aſſembly, are miſun-* " *derſtood and miſrepreſented.* Time will develope " their deſigns, will ſhew them to be *more judici-* " *ous* than to attempt *impoſſibilities ſo obvious*, as " that of the abolition of all diſtinctions." Yet our own nation and government acknowledge none. GEORGE WASHINGTON has not made a worſe Preſident, becauſe he was plainly called ſo by our *firſt* legiſlature.

We ſhall give one more aſſertion of the author of the diſcourſes, which is round indeed, and fully explains the writer's meaning. He obſerves, " That there is already a ſciſſion, in the national aſſembly, like all others, paſt, preſent, and *to come*, is moſt certain. There is an *ariſtocratical* party, a *democratical* party, an armed neutrality, and, moſt probably, a *monarchical* party; beſides *another diviſion. who muſt finally prevail, or liberty will be loſt*— I mean, a ſet of members, who are equal friends to *monarchy, ariſtocracy*, and democracy, and wiſh for *an equal independent mixture of all three in their conſtitution.*"

We ſhall not trouble the electors with any obſervations on this explicit paſſage, nor with further quotations or remarks upon "*the Diſcourſes upon Davila.*" It is generally believed that Mr. Adams was the writer. We fully credit the aſſertion, becauſe we never heard of *the ſlighteſt* denial or counter ſuggeſtion, and becauſe of the *perfect coincidence* between thoſe diſcourſes, and his books concerning the American conſtitutions.

A FEDERALIST.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

Mr. FENNO,

A PUBLICATION in your gazette ſigned *A Federaliſt* has entertained ſome of your readers with an explanation of Mr. Jefferſon's *negro tranſportation* ſcheme; there is a curious ſtory told in this town about *another* tranſportation ſcheme, which was ſomewhat different from Mr. Jefferſon's; for inſtead of a *return cargo* of white emigrants, it was to have produced a return cargo of *dollars* and ſugar from the Weſt Indies—perhaps your correſpondent the Federaliſt may give us the hiſtory of that buſineſs, having be[illegible] it is ſaid *ſecretary* to a ſociety, well acquainted with the ſcheme.

CURIOSITY.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

A diſguiſed *Anti*, muffled in a *Federal* cloak, who is publiſhing long-winded eſſays againſt Mr. Adams and panegyrics on Mr. Jefferſon, is ſuppoſed to be a certain *officer of the federal government*, known to be diſſatisfied with the *preſent* adminiſtration becauſe ſome *ridiculous* pretenſions have been overlooked. He expects under a new one, to riſe more rapidly. There have been heretofore complaints againſt the *tardineſs* and neglect of this officer, occaſioned by an employment of that time, in writing eſſays againſt the *treaty* and the government, which his duty ſhould have applied to the public ſervice. A miſpenſe of his time, in ſlandering Mr. Adams, will probably produce ſimilar complaints hereafter If a public officer is diſguſted with the adminiſtration, he ought to reſign, and not pocket the public money while he is injuring the public ſervice by a neglect of duty.

A man of pride and ſpirit would ſcorn to act with an adminiſtration which he is working to undermine, or to be the ſervant of a government he wiſhes to overturn. None but a mean and ſordid tool would act the part of a concealed enemy, *grinning ſmiles* in the face of thoſe whoſe reputation he is ſtabbing behind their backs.—As to his *pretended* averſion to the *Britiſh* conſtitution, it is more prepoſterous than all the reſt of his conduct—Does he think the ſtory of a certain *laurelled* and *triumphal entry* into this city is forgotten? Will the public believe that this canting zeal for republicaniſm is ſincere?

A HINT.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. Fenno,

THE hiſtory of Poland is referred to by a writer in your paper, to warn us againſt the influence of foreign powers at our elections. The caution is a wiſe one, and I hope our citizens will profit by it. But your correſpondent is miſtaken in ſaying that the empreſs of Ruſſia always marched an army to the place of election; ſhe had ſometimes a much cheaper and eaſier mode of ſettling the buſineſs. When ſhe found that the object could be accompliſhed in that way, ſhe would ſometimes inſtruct her ambaſſador to pick a quarrel with the poor Poles, a few weeks before the election, and to ſuſpend his functions, until the nation elected a king, who by being a partizan of Ruſſia would ſet every thing right. In the mean time the mercenaries of the empreſs would make a great ſtir and cry and frighten the poor Poles with a dread of the empreſs's wrath, unleſs they elected a favorite of her's. —It was only when the Poles had ſpirit enough to talk of chooſing a king to pleaſe themſelves that Catharine ſent her Coſſacks and her Pandours to bully them into ſubmiſſion.

P.

For the Gazette of the United States.

By *uniting* we STAND, by *dividing* we FALL.

1775.

Liberty and *independence* or SELF GOVERNMENT are the choiceſt gifts of heaven to the citizens of the United States: For theſe we fought eight years—and eight years we have enjoyed them, under a government of our *own choice*, adminiſtered by men of our *own choice*; the men, whoſe *wiſdom, fortitude* and *bravery* atchieved what we now enjoy. Theſe men are *our choice*, have repeatedly been *our choice*—we have tried them "*in the times that tried men's ſouls*"—they never have deceived us, they never will deceive us, and while heaven continues their lives we will truſt in them, confide in their patriotiſm, and ſupport with all our UNITED ENERGY, their counſels.

If the adminiſtrators of any foreign government, are pleaſed to entertain an unfavorable opinion of us, heaven can bear us witneſs, it is not our fault. —Internal traitors whom the genius of our free government did not permit us to cruſh, have, for ſeven years paſt, been inceſſantly reviling our government, and through that, the people of the United States: for it ought never to be forgotten that the government emanates from the people, and the objects of abuſe have been not only the government, but the men who have repeatedly united the greateſt portion of the ſuffrages of the people.—This is the principal ſource of the alarm that has been excited—Americans, UNION IS ALL. United to your government you are ſafe—Divided you are loſt. You will hold your lives, liberty, property and independence at the will of foreigners.

PHILADELPHIA,

FRIDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 18, 1796.

On Sunday the 20th inſt. will be kept the anniverſary of the firſt opening of the German, Roman, Catholic church, called the Holy Trinity, ſituated at the corner of Sixth and Spruce ſtreets.

The Divine Service will be with vocal and inſtrumental muſic, and begin at half paſt 10 o'clock in the morning, and at 3 in the afternoon.

A Sermon will be delivered on the occaſion by the paſtor and profeſſor J. N. Goetz, and the divine ſervice will be held by the revd. the profeſſor, William Elling.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Paris, dated September 2d, 1796, to his friend in Philadelphia.

" The French Government within theſe 8 days has recalled Mr. Adet—he will make ſome declaration of courſe of diſſatisfaction with our meaſures in America, and ſay that the diplomatic functions of his country ceaſe with him, till ſome future more favorable diſpoſition ſhall call them into action again from France—that a certain number of conſuls are left for the purpoſes of trade to whom they ſtill look for former protection.

'Tis thought Spain has ceded to France part of Louiſiana.—that France intends there to form an army for the invaſion of Canada—that our back ſettlers are neceſſary for the enterprize, and that they think their ſchemes will go better forward whilſt they have no Miniſter in the country. Perhaps their policy goes to join our back ſettlements to Louiſiana and Canada. I think, however, that the guarantee of the Spaniſh ſettlements in America is the equivalent for Louiſiana. Therefore our people by this plan may loſe the Atlantic ſtates, and would be finally barred by their new friends from getting the ſouthern outlet from their country."

Extract of a letter from Franklin county, dated November 14th, 1796.

" There is but little news here worth communicating. The anti-federaliſts were buſily engaged for ſeveral weeks previous to the 4th of November in circulating hand-bills and falſhoods through this part of the country. In ſome of the neighboring counties there was ſcarce a raſcal to be found that had rendered himſelf conſpicuous by heading a mob or by his aſſiſting in raiſing a whiſkey pole, who had not been addreſſed upon the ſubject of the late election, thanked for his former patriotic ſervices, and ſolicited again to exert himſelf in the cauſe of liberty and equality."

It has been whiſpered in private circles by ſome zealous partizans that we muſt expect a viſit in ſome of our ports between this and the *firſt Wedneſday in December* by the French ſquadron which has been *hovering* about the coaſt for ſome weeks paſt.

Late letters from France inform us that the directory are weak and divided, ſometimes favoring the moderates and ſometimes the jacobins, according as one or other party predominates. This accounts for the eſcape of Drouet, Babœuf and others, who, though convicted of treaſon, have ſuffered no puniſhment whatever. The aſſignats are out of circulation and the mandats nearly ſo. The public creditors are completely ruined, and all the ſpecie that can be collected is ſent to the armies and to foreign nations.

From the Aurora.

TO relieve in ſome degree the impatience of the public, as to Mr. ADET's laſt note to our executive, we promiſed an outline of its contents. We fulfil the taſk, with as much accuracy as is compatible with the brevity we are obliged to obſerve, and the intricacy of the ſubject.

The miniſter of the French republic, through the whole of his note, ſpeaks as acting under the expreſs orders from the executive directory.

After expreſſing the attachment of his government for the American people, he complains, in the name of the directory, of a violation, on the part our executive, of the 17th article of the treaty of 1778.

The firſt part of that article ſtipulates, that the French ſhall be at liberty to bring their prizes into our ports, without its being lawful for any of our officers to take cognizance of their validity. In contempt of this ſtipulation, he ſtates, that ſeveral French prizes, brought into our ports, have been ſeized, tried, and reſtored to their original owners, with various degrees of delay, vexation, injuſtice, and injury.

He complains, that the Engliſh were ſuffered to arm in our ports, in various inſtances, and that the complaints of the agents of the French republic ever proved ineffectual in ſtopping them. Perſons, ſuſpected of having aſſiſted in arming French privateers, were immediately thrown into priſon, while thoſe concerned in arming Britiſh veſſels, were never moleſted—The executive, in theſe inſtances, exhibiting an evident partiality for the Engliſh, and no regard for the maintenance of their neutrality.

The ſecond ſtipulation, in article 17th, prohibits all Engliſh ſhips, that ſhall have made French prizes, from entering our ports. Our executive have, in their conſtruction of this ſtipulation, confined its prohibitary effect to Britiſh veſſels attempting to come in with their prizes. The miniſter proteſts, in the name of the directory, againſt the propriety of this conſtruction. He conſiders it an attempt, to add to, not to explain the article. Even on the ſuppoſition, that the article is doubtful, he inſiſts on the impropriety of an *ex parte* conſtruction. He cites ſundry examples of Engliſh ſhips of war having entered our ports, contrary to this ſtipulation, having made them convenient ſtations the better to annoy the French, and having, even contrary to the forced interpretation given to the 17th article by our executive, bro't their prizes into our ports, & there refitted them, to cruize againſt the French.

The miniſter next adverts to Jay's miſſion. He ſtates, that France was deceived by the declarations of our executive, when that buſineſs was ſet on foot; and that the directory conſiders the Britiſh treaty as depriving France of all the advantageous ſtipulations intended to be ſecured to her by the treaty of 1778—as tending to render the neutrality of America advantageous to the Engliſh, to the detriment of France.

This treaty abandons the modern law of nations which even England had ſanctioned in eleven treaties, and we in every prior commercial treaty with European nations. It gives the Engliſh the facility of obtaining the tranſportation of naval ſtores and warlike implements witherſoever they pleaſe, under the ſhelter of the American flag, while this facility is denied to France; and thus it changes during the war, the reſpective footing of the belligerent powers with reſpect to us. The treaty, he further ſtates, cuts off the ſupplies in proviſion which France looked for from this country, by ſtipulating, that the Britiſh may, in every ſituation, ſeize our proviſion-veſſels bound to the ports of their enemies. In ſhort, he conſiders it a breach of our neutrality, unleſs the French be allowed to partake in the advantages it holds out to Great Britain.—He alſo claims this participation in purſuance of the 2d article of the treaty of 1778, which grants the French all the advantages of commerce & navigation enjoyed by the moſt favoured nations: and in this point of view, the orders to the French veſſels of war, to treat the American flag, in every reſpect, as we ſhall ſuffer it to be treated by the Engliſh, have been iſſued.

The miniſter proceeds to proteſt in the name and by the orders of the executive directory againſt the violation of the 17th article. He claims replevy of all ſeizures, and the annulling of all judicial acts with reſpect to French prizes, and proteſts againſt all oppoſition to the ſale of prizes.

He proteſts againſt the violation of the ſame articles by our admitting into our ports Britiſh armed veſſels, and againſt the interpretation put to it by our executive upon that article.

He declares that the directory conſiders our treaty with Britain as a violation of their treaty with us; and as equivalent to a treaty of alliance with that nation; and, in conſequence, orders him to ſuſpend his miniſterial functions here.

The directory declare, that they do not wiſh this meaſure to be conſidered in the light of a ruptnre, but as a mark of their ſenſe of injury, which is to laſt until they can obtain ſatisfaction. They reiterate their expreſſions of friendſhip for the People notwithſtanding the wrongs of the executive.

The miniſter concludes by ſtating, that the French Republic always had it at heart to cultivate harmony by a mutual interchange of good offices; but that our adminiſtration have as conſtantly endeavored to break aſunder the ties which connect the two nations. Early under the Republic, the French colonies were opened to us? the ports of France alſo on the ſame footing as to their own veſſels.—When England violated the neutral flag, France obliged to make uſe of repriſals, exempted from the meaſure the Americans; and tho' forced for a while much againſt their inclination, to withdraw the exemption, they early renewed it.

While France was thus, even during the tempeſt of a revolution treating the Americans with marked attention; what, aſks the note, were the executive of the United States employed in? They were queſtioning whether they would acknowledge the republic and receive their ambaſſador, whether they ſhould conſider the treaty, the price of American liberty, as binding, whether the envoys from exiled and rebellious princes ſhould be received; an ambiguous proclamation of neutrality was framed; French privateers were harraſſed; England was ſuffered to ſport with our neutrality, and to cut up our commerce to the detriment of France; Engliſh ſhips of war were admitted in our ports; *the advances of France for a renewal of the treaty of commerce were eluded under the moſt frivolous pretexts, while our executive courted the Britiſh and ſolicited a treaty by which proſtituting our neutrality we ſacrificed France to her enemies.

And this whilſt a review of late events, whilſt every object around, ſtill remind us of the tyranny of Britain and the generous aſſiſtance of France.—The note concludes by calling on Americans to remember, that if generous minds are alive to injuries, they can forgive; and that the French when they are treated as friends, will ſtill be found faithful friends and generous allies.

* The ſupplies which France expected in her Colonies were cut off; by our virtually acquieſcing in the principle, that a declaration from a Britiſh commander placed them in a ſtate of blockade.

A reply to Mr. PICKERING's anſwer to the French miniſter's firſt note, is given in a note referred to in the courſe of the above communication. We ſhall tranſlate it entire for our next.

From the AURORA.

The Gazette of the United States of Wedneſday laſt inſinuates that the late communication of the French miniſter to our government, is an electioneering ſcheme.—If the ſtep taken by the miniſter had been taken of his own mere motion there might be the ſhadow of ſuch an appearance; but the meaſure originated with the directory, and it is not to be ſuppoſed, that they are in ſuch a manner acquainted with all the minutiæ of our politics, as to know exactly the period of our elections. Beſides if they were capable of conduct ſo unwarrantable as an attempt to influence our elections would be, they would have timed their meaſures better. Our election of electors are over, and if information of the ſtep taken by the miniſter could reach the diſtant parts of the continent before the meeting of the electors, it is not to be ſuppoſed that it could have any effect upon men ſelected ſo carefully from the maſs of the people; men of tried firmneſs, and of conſiderable weight of character.

The *Aurora* of yeſterday, after giving us citizen Adet's valedictory, tells us that he has ſent a note addreſſed to the Secretary of State, for publication, that its length prevented its inſertion, but that the *Aurora would give a ſketch of it.*

The editor of that paper is requeſted to inform the citizens of the United States whence he derives his authority to give *ſketches*, from *his pencil*, of the official communication of a foreign miniſter, to the government of the United States.—The public curioſity however great, would be better gratified by waiting for the pure original, than any *ſketches a la Bache.*

So little effect has a late manœuvre produced in this city, that the *Inſurance offices* have made *no change* whatever in their conduct.

We underſtand from the Georgia papers that there is likely to be no valid choice of electors in that ſtate, the legiſlature having made no legal proviſion for that purpoſe, the two houſes having only paſſed a reſolution, preſcribing the mode, which by the conſtitution of Georgia is not a legiſlative act, without the ſanction of the governor.—The conſtitution of the United States, provides that each ſtate ſhall appoint electors in ſuch manner as the *legiſlature thereof* may direct, and the conſtitution of Georgia declares, that the governor ſhall have the *reviſion* of all bills paſſed by both houſes, *before the ſame ſhall become laws.* In this caſe, the manner of appointing electors has not been directed by a legiſlative act, within the conſtitution of Georgia, and therefore the electors, if any ſhould be appointed, would not be *legal* electors, within the conſtitution of the United States.

The *Chronicle* of Boſton, of the 9th, tells us that the French miniſter intends to ſuſpend his functions *for the preſent*: query, how long after the firſt Wedneſday in December? Query how the Chronicle of the 9th got knowledge of citizen Adet's intention, only communicated to our government on the 15th.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Statement of Majorities.

	Anti-Federal	Federal
Philad. city and county, majority 2076.		
Delaware		184.
Cheſter		413
Bucks		643
Montgomery		200
Lancaſter		1442
York		3083
Berks	140	
Northampton	90	
Northumberland	770	
Cumberland	619	
Miffiin	402	
Dauphin		230
Luzerne		399
Huntingdon		291
Bedford	171	
Somerſet		22
Allegheny	315	
Waſhington	1258	
Franklin	22	
	5843	6907
	Majority for Federal	1064
Fayette, Greene, Weſtmoreland	returns not received.	

At the cloſe of the poll for an elector from the diſtrict in Virginia, compoſed of the counties of Frederick and Berkeley, Col. M. Hunter, had a majority of 189.

BY THIS DAY's MAILS.

BOSTON, November 11.

NAVAL ACTION.

Nov. 1, lat. 27, long. 72, a ſhip was ſpoke with from London for Norfolk, which ſailed about the 1ſt of October. The Captain informed, that an important naval action had occurred between an Engliſh and French ſquadron; which terminated in favor of the latter.

GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES MARINE LIST.

PHILADELPHIA, November 18.

ARRIVED.

		DAYS
Brig Sally, Keith,	Norfolk	10
Franklin, Brenton,	Wilmington	
Lady Waſhington, Gerriſh,	Newbury port	18
Schooner Ann, Brown,	Cape N. M.	22

CLEARED.

Ship Edward, Wickham,	London
Philadelphia, Bliſs,	Briſtol
Sloop Nancy, Chandler,	Edenton

The following veſſels arrived at C. N. Mole, before Capt. Brown ſailed from thence.

Ship Two Siſters; brig Fame, Chirnſide; Gray, Cuſhing; Experiment Dolbey; Betſey, and ſloop Betſey, Dawkins, all from Philadelphia.

The brig Mary and Elizabeth, Cook, belonging to this port, was loſt on Miguanna reef, the 15th ult. Captain, Crew, and 29 paſſengers ſaved; veſſel and cargo totally loſt.

The ſchooner Betſey, Charnock, arrived at Cape N. Mole, in 11 days from this port, and ſailed again on 24th October, in company with the brig Mary, Williamſon.

W. Young, Mills, and Son.

Have for Sale, a large aſſortment of

PRINTING and WRITING PAPERS

Which will include 500 reams of fine demy wove printing paper,

A Short Delay

In the Drawing of the Canal Lottery,

In Washington city, has been unavoidably occasioned by the unforeseen intervention of Mr. Blodget's Lottery—but as the major part of the tickets are now disposed of, this is to inform the public that the drawing of the Canal Lottery will certainly commence without fail, on the first Monday in January 1797, and those holding tickets, are hereby requested to send a statement of those sold, and those on hand.

NOTLY YOUNG,
DANIEL CARROLL, of Duddington,
GEORGE WALKER,
THOMAS LAW,
JAMES BARRY,
W. M. DUNCANSON.

The Printers who gave our advertisements a place in their newspapers, are requested to give this notice admission, as the remaining tickets are expected to be soon above par, and we wish adventurers to be timely informed

Nov. 12. ‡‡6w.

Imported in the late arrivals,
And to be Sold by
JACOB PARKE,
No. 49, North side of High-street, Philadelphia,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Ironmongery, Cutlery, Sadlery, &c.
AMONGST WHICH ARE

SMITHS' Anvils, Vices, and Files; Saw-mill, Cross-cut, Hand, and other Saws; Carpenters' Planes, Chisels, and other Tools; Carving Chisels and Gouges; Locks, Hinges, Bolts and Latches; Nails, Sprigs, Tacks, and Screws; Frying-Pans; Smoothing-Irons; Shovels and Tongs; Coffee Mills; Candlesticks; Snuffers; Warming-Pans; Table Knives and Forks; Riding Whips; Barlow Pen, and other Pocket Knives; Razors; Scissars; Needles; Ivory and Horn Combs; best Kirby Fish Hooks; brass Cabinet Furniture; Waggon Boxes; Sheet Brass; plated and tin'd Bridle Bits and Stirrups; itto Saddle Nails; Girth and Straining Webbs;—with most kinds of Ironmongery, Cutlery, Sadlery, Brass Wares, &c. &c.

October 24. mwf6w

Robert Smith & Co.
No. 58, South Front-street,

Have received by the late arrivals from London, Liverpool, and Hull, and by the Ohio arrived at N. York from Glasgow,

A large & general assortment of Goods,
Suitable for the Season, consisting of

Duffle, Point and Rose Blankets
White, Red, and Yellow Flannel
Bocking and other Baizes
Second and coarse Cloths
Plain and mixed Cassimeres
Plain, twilled, and striped Coatings
Plains, Kerseys, and Half-thicks
White & spotted Swanskins
Lainet and swansdown vest shapes
Carpets and Carpeting
Calimancocs and Durants
Moreens and Taboreens
Joans Spinning and Crapes
Camblets and Wildbores
Bombazeens & Bombazets
Ratrinets and Shalloons
Plain, Genoa and printed Velverets & Thicksets
7-8, 4-4, and 11-8 Cotton Checks, in small packages
Oznaburgs and Brown Hollands
Brown and white Russia Sheetings
Drillings and Diapers
Calicoes and Chintzes
Jaconet and Book Muslins
Do. do. Tamboured
Do. do. Handkerchiefs
Printed linen and check do.
Romal and Madrass do.
Muslin and Chintz Shawls
Bed Ticks
Table Cloths
Laces and Edgings
Fashionable Ribbons
Do. Hats and Bonnets
Cotten & Worsted Hosiery
Gloves and Mitts
White & coloured Threads
Italian Sewing Silks
Ivory and Horn Combs
Tapes, Bindings, Pins, &c.

They have on hand a large assortment of India Muslins and Calicoes, black and coloured Persians, Bandanno and Pullicat Handkerchiefs, &c. and a quantity of Nutmegs and Mace.

October 17. mwf1m

Treasury of the United States.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons who are or may be Creditors of the United States, for any sums of the *Funded Debt, or Stock, bearing a present interest of six per centum per annum.*

1st, That pursuant to an Act of Congress passed on the 28th day of April, 1796, intitled an act in addition to an act, intituled "An act making further provision for the support of public credit, and for the redemption of the public debt," the said debt or stock will be reimbursed and paid in manner following, to wit. "First, by dividends "to be made on the last days of March, June and September for the present year, and from the year one thousand "seven hundred and ninety-seven, to the year one thou- "sand eight hundred & eighteen inclusive, at the rate of "one and one half per centum upon the original capital. "Secondly, by dividends to be made on the last day of "December for the present year, and from the year one "thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, to the year "one thousand eight hundred and seventeen inclusive, at "the rate of three and one half per centum upon the ori- "ginal capital; and by a dividend to be made on the last "day of December, in the year one thousand eight hun- "dred and eighteen, of such sum, as will be then ade- "quate, according to the contract, for the final redemp- "tion of the said stock."

2d. All distinction between payments on account of *Interest* and *Principal* being thus abolished by the establishment of the permanent rule of reimbursement above described, it has become necessary to vary accordingly the powers of attorney for receiving dividends; the public creditors will therefore observe that the following form is established for all powers of attorney which may be granted after the due promulgation of this notice, viz.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that I of do make, constitute and appoint my true and lawful Attorney, for me, and in my name, to receive the dividends which are, or shall be payable according to law, on the (here describing the stock) *standing in my name in the books of* (here describing the books of the Treasury or the Commissioner of Loans, where the stock is credited) *from* (here insert the commencement and expiration of time for which the power of attorney is to continue) *with power also an attorney or attorneys under him, for that purpose to make and substitute, and to do all lawful acts requisite for effecting the premises, hereby ratifying and confirming all that my said Attorney or his substitute, shall lawfully do, by virtue hereof.*

In Witness hereof, I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal the day of in the year

Sealed and Delivered in presence of,

BE IT KNOWN, that on the day of before me personally came within named and acknowledged the above letter of attorney to be his act and deed.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my Hand and affixed Seal the day and year last aforesaid.

Given under my Hand at Philadelphia, this twentieth day of July 1796, pursuant to directions from the Secretary of the Treasury.

SAMUEL MEREDITH,
Treasurer of the United States.

July 23. w&s tf

Gaspard Cenas
Will open his Dancing School

On the 1st of November, at 10 o'clock in the morning, at Oellers's Hotel. Oct. 17. *mwf4

Just Imported from London & Liverpool,

EARTHEN WARE, in crates and hogsheads, well assorted
Wine Bottles in hampers
Window Glass of all sizes
Two cases of stationary
One chest of yellow Jesuits Bark
Two cases of Roll Arnotta
A small consignment of Rose Blankets, Flannels, Baizes, Broad-cloths, Coatings, Plains, &c.
Paints of various colors
Basket salt in hogsheads.

Also on hand,

Madeira wine, very old, in pipes, hogsheads and quarter casks
Holland gin in pipes, first quality
Anchors of different sizes
A few trunks of ladies French shoes assorted
Silk nankeen, &c.

Likewise an assortment of Dutch goods, consisting of Osnabergs, ticklenbergs, bed-tick, stripes, checks Morlaix linen, plattilas, ravens duck, Britannias, &c. And for sale by the package only, by

Thomas & John Ketland,
Walnut-street wharf.

Nov. 15. eodtf

By Authority.
Schuylkill Bridge Lottery.

Sold by WILLIAM BLACKBURN, No. 64, South Second-street.

SCHEME of a LOTTERY,

For raising Sixty Thousand Dollars, agreably to an Act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, passed during the last session, for building a Stone Bridge over the River Schuylkill, at the Borough of Reading, in the County of Berks.

			Dollars.
1 Prize of	20,000	Dollars	20,000
1 do. of	10,000	do.	10,000
3 do. of	5,000	do.	15,000
4 do. of	2,000	do.	8,000
20 do. of	1,000	do.	20,000
39 do. of	500	do.	19,500
80 do. of	200	do.	16,000
200 do. of	100	do.	20,000
300 do. of	50	do.	15,000
1 do. of	500	do to be paid the possessor of the first drawn no.	500
5 do. of	3,000	do. to be paid possessors of the five last drawn nos	15,000
9,400 do. of	15	do.	141,000
10,054 Prizes			360,000
10,046 Blanks			
30,000 Tickets at Ten Dollars			300,000

All Prizes shall be paid fifteen days after the drawing is finished, upon the demand of a possessor of a fortunate ticket, subject to a deduction of twenty per cent. The Drawing will commence as soon as the Tickets are disposed of, or perhaps sooner. of which public notice will be given.

Philip Miller, Peter Kershner, William Witman, Joseph Hiester, James Diemer, Thomas Dundas, James May, John Otto, John Keim, Daniel Graeff, Sebastian Miller, COMMISSIONERS.

Reading, May the 9th, 1796.

Tickets in the Canal Lottery, No. 7, to be had at the above office, where the earliest information of the drawing of the Washington No. 2, and Patterson Lottery's, are received, and check books for examination and registering are kept.

October 7. 2awtf

City of Washington.

SCHEME *of the* LOTTERY, No. II,
FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE
FEDERAL CITY.

A magnificent dwelling-house,	20,000 dollars, & cash	30,000, are		50,000
1 ditto	15,000 & cash	25,000		40,000
1 ditto	15,000 & cash	15,000		30,000
1 ditto	10,000 & cash	10,000		20,000
1 ditto	5,000 & cash	5,000		10,000
1 ditto	5,000 & cash	5,000		10,000
1 cash prize of				10,000
2 do.	5,000 each, are			10,000
10 do.	1,000			10,000
20 do.	500			10,000
00 do.	100			10,000
200 do.	50			10,000
400 do.	25			10,000
1,000 do.	20			20,000
15,000 do.	10			150,000
16,739 Prizes.				
33,261 Blanks.				
50,000 Tickets, at Eight Dollars,				400,000

N. B. To favour those who may take a quantity of Tickets, the prize of 40,000 dollars will be the LAST drawn ticket, and the 30,000 the LAST but ONE:

And approved notes, securing payment in either money or prizes, in ten days after drawing, will be received for any number not less than 30 tickets.

This Lottery will afford an elegant specimen of the private buildings to be erected in the City of Washington—Two beautiful designs are already selected for the entire fronts on two of the public squares; from these prawings it is proposed to erect two centre and four corner buildings, as soon as possible after this lottery is sold, and to convey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, in the manner described in the scheme for the Hotel Lottery. A nett deduction of five per cent. will be made to defray the necessary expenses of printing, &c. and the surplus will be made a part of the fund intended for the National University, to be erected within the city of Washington.

The Drawing will commence as soon as the tickets are sold off.—The money prizes will be payable in thirty days after it is finished; and any prizes for which fortunate numbers are not produced within twelve months after the drawing is closed, are to be considered as given towards the fund for the University; it being determined to settle the whole business in a year from the ending of the drawing, and to take up the bonds given as security.

The real securities given for the payment of the Prizes, are held by the President and two Directors of the Bank of Columbia, and are valued at more than half the amount of the lottery.

The twenty four gentlemen who by appointment of the late Commissioners assisted in the management of the Hotel Lottery are requested to undertake this arduous task a second time on behalf of the public; a sufficient number of these having kindly accepted, it is hoped that the friends to a National University and the other federal objects may continue to favor the design.

By accounts received from the different parts of the Continent as well as from Europe, where the tickets have been sent for sale, the public are assured that the drawing will speedily commence, and that the care and caution unavoidably necessary to insure a safe disposal of the tickets, has rendered the short suspension indispensable.

SAMUEL BLODGET.

*** Tickets may be had at the Bank of Columbia; of James West & Co. Baltimore; of Peter Gilman, Boston; of John Hopkins, Richmond; and of Richard Wells Cooper's Ferry. eo

---

DANCING SCHOOL.

WILLIAM M'DOUGALL will open his school on Monday the 31st inst. at ten o'clock in the morning, at his

Elegant New Ball Rooms,

In Fourth, between Chesnut and Walnut Streets.

Hours of tuition for young ladies, from 10 to 1 o'clock on Mondays, Wednesday, and Friday mornings; and for young gentlemen from 6 to 9 o'clock on the evenings o the same days.

In addition to a number of new cotillions, he means to introduce a variety of Scotch Reels.

Note. The first practising ball to be on Tuesday evening, the first of November, and to be continued every Tuesday, during the season.

For terms, &c, enquire at his house, No. 134, Market-street.

Oct. 17. tthf

To be Sold,

The Time of a smart, active Negro Lad,
Who has Eleven years to serve.
Enquire at No. 58, South Front street.

October 18. §

Brokers Office, and
COMMISSION STORE.

No. 63 South Third street, opposite the national new Bank.

SAMUEL M'FRAUNCES and JOHN VAN REED, have entered into co-partnership, under the firm of FRAUNCES & VAN REED, in the business of Brokers, Conveyancers and Commission merchants. They buy and sell on commission every species of stock, notes of hand, bills of exchange, houses and lands, &c.

MONEY procured on deposits, &c. &c. all kinds of writings in the conveyancing line, done with neatness and dispatch; accounts adjusted, and books settled, in the most correct manner. Constant attendance will be given. They solicit a share of the public favor; they are determined to endeavour to deserve it.

N. B. The utmost secrecy observed.

SAMUEL M. FRAUNCES,
JOHN VAN REED.

Philad. August 27, 1796. m&wtf

SHERIDAN'S DICTIONARY,
THE SIXTH EDITION,
Is this Day Published,
BY W. YOUNG, MILLS & SON,
Corner of Second and Chesnut streets,
In one large 8vo. volume, price 3 dollars.

A COMPLETE DICTIONARY of the ENGLISH LANGUAGE, both with regard to sound and meaning, one main object of which is to establish a plain and permanent Standard of Pronunciation. To which is prefixed, a Prosodial Grammar.

BY THOMAS SHERIDAN, A. M.

October 22.

RANAWAY,

About the 1st of October last, from the plantation of Mr. Thomas F. Brooke, (in Prince George's county) to whom he was hired, a NEGRO MAN, named CÆSAR; 33 years of age; about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; well made; of a yellowish complexion; a little pockmarked: has, when spoken to, rather a down look, and submissive tone of voice: the clothes he had before he absconded were of plain, such as labouring Negroes usually wear, but these he may probably exchange for others: he will doubtless endeavour to pass for a freeman, having, as I have been informed, assumed the name of Butler: I have reason to believe that he went to Baltimore, from whence he is said to have gone to some part of the Susquehannah, probably with a view of getting to Pennsylvania. A reward of Thirty Dollars will be given to the person who may take him and so secure him in some jail that I may get him again, if taken in this state, and Fifty dollars if taken out of the state, and if brought home or secured in the jail of Prince George's county all reasonable charges will be paid by ALEXR. COVINGTON.

Maryland, Prince George's County, 2nd November, 1796. } 11th*t&f4w

---

Davis's Law Book Store,
No. 313, HIGH-STREET,

GEORGE DAVIS announces to his professional friends, and the Gentlemen of the Law generally thro' the Union, that his late importation of BOOKS is now arranged, and ready for Sale, from a single volume to an entire library, without any advance upon his former exceeding low prices, which for several years past have in so distinguished a manner recommended them to notice.

Printed Catalogues combining the most extensive collection of the latest English and Irish Editions ever imported into this country, are published, and will be delivered gratis on application.

Orders addressed to G. D. in writing from any distance shall be punctually attended to.

A number of TRUNKS for Sale.

ALSO, TO BE LET,
A convenient LOFT, near Market Street Wharf.

Nov. 8. tu&f3m

Treasury Department,
September 28, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given, that proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury until the expiration of the first day of March next ensuing, for the supply of all rations which may be required for the use of the United States, from the first day of June, 1797, to the thirty-first day of May, 1798, both days inclusive, at the places and within the districts hereafter mentioned, viz. At Oswego; at Niagara; at Presque Isle; at Sandusky Lake, and on Sandusky River; at Detroit; at Michilimackinac; at Fort-Franklin; at Pittsburgh; at Cincinnati; at Fort-Hamilton; at Fort St. Clair; at Fort-Jefferson; at Grenville; at Picque Town and Loramies Store; at Fort Adams; at Fort Wayne; at Fort Defiance; at any place below Fort Defiance on the Miami River to Lake Erie; at Fort Steuben; at Fort Massac; at any place from Fort Massac to the south boundary of the United States on the river Mississippi; at Fort Knox; at Ouiatanon.

If supplies shall be required for any posts or places not mentioned in this notice, all such supplies shall be furnished at prices proportioned to those to be paid at the posts before recited, or as may be hereafter agreed on between the United States and the Contractor.

The rations to be supplied are to consist of the following articles, viz.

One pound two ounces of bread or flour.

One pound two ounces of beef, or fourteen ounces of pork or bacon.

Half a gill of rum, brandy or whiskey.

One quart and half a pint of salt.
Two quarts of Vinegar,
Two pounds of Soap,
One pound of Candles, } per hundred rations.

The rations are to be furnished in such quantities, as that there shall at all times during the said term, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops at Michilimackinac, Detroit, Niagara, and Oswego, for the term of six months in advance, and at each of the other posts, for the term of at least three months in advance, in good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required. It is to be understood, that the Contractor is to be at the expence and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops at each post, and that all losses sustained by the depredations of an enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, shall be paid for at the price of the articles captured or destroyed, on the depositions of two or more persons of creditable characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, ascertaining the circumstances of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compensation shall be claimed

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.

SALT PETRE.

A large quantity of Double-Refined Salt Petre for sale at No. 25, South Third-street.

November 5.

---

10 hogsheads St. Croix Rum,
5 Pipes Vinegar,
For Sale, by
Ezekiel Hall,
No. 20, Penn Street.

Nov. 7.

WM. HOLDERNESSE, No. 76,
HIGH-STREET,
Has received by the late arrivals,
A Well Selected Assortment of
Silk Mercery, Linen Drapery, and Haberdashery Goods,
Which he will sell, wholesale and retail, on the very lowest terms;
Amongst which are

Some elegant 4-4 and 7-8 Chintzes and Cottons, new patterns
Ditto Furniture ditto
Ditto Dimity
Tamboured, Book, and Jaconet Muslins
Ditto in Gold and Silver
Ditto Neckcloths, very fine
Mantuas of the first quality
Silk and Cotton Hosiery
Umbrellas of the first quality, assorted
Irish Linens, very fine, and Table Linens
Marseilles and Cotton Counterpanes
Rose Blankets assorted—&c. &c.

October 26. d

Lost Last Evening,

At Ricketts's Amphitheatre, (supposed to be taken by some villain out of a gentleman's pocket)

A red Morocco-Leather POCKET-BOOK,

Containing about 185 dollars in bank notes; three notes of hand of Ross and Simson, No. 304, 305 and 306, dated 12th last August, payable 60 days after date, to the order of Paul Siemen, together for 5150 dollars; an order of Mrs. Ann Macpherson, from Paul Siemen, on Lachlin Mac Neal, Esq. at Port-au-Prince, for 100 dollars; besides several letters and papers of no use but to the proprietor. The notes of hand and order are without endorsement. EIGHTY DOLLARS REWARD is offered to any person who will discover and secure the thief, and FORTY DOLLARS for only bringing the above mentioned notes and papers at No. 129, corner of Front and Mulberry streets. d Oct. 11.

Twenty Guineas Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 23d October, a Dark MULATTO BOY, named MOSES; 21 years old; about 5 feet 8 inches high; had on a mixed green coat, with a green velvet cape and oval yellow buttons; a striped vest; a pair of dark spotted pantaloons, and whole boots much worn. It is probable he may change his name and dress. He has been accustomed to driving a carriage, and waiting. The above reward will be paid for securing him so that the subscriber may get him again, and if brought home all reasonable charges paid by

Robins Chamberlaine.

Easton, Maryland, Nov. 10. 14 §1m2awtf

STOP THE THIEVES!!!

LAST Wednesday Evening, October 19, between the hours of 7 and 10 o'clock, the bed room of Mr. Ricketts in O'Eller's hotel was entered, either by means of false keys, or at the window, by some villain or villains, who must have been acquainted with the situation of the house (as the door was found locked after they had committed the theft) who took away from amongst several trunks, ONE which contained a valuable part of Mr. Rickett's property, but of which he is not yet able to ascertain the contents particularly. After bringing the said trunk away, and emptying it of upwards of a thousand dollars in cash and bank notes, the villains left it behind the circus, during the time that the performances of the evening were going forward.

It is earnestly requested, that all tavern-keepers on the stage roads, and the ferry houses, as well as all civil officers, may be watchful in securing suspicious persons, who may have a redundance of cash, which their appearance would by no means bespeak them to be possessed of.

One Hundred Dollars Reward

Will be given for securing the thief or thieves, and a further reward for securing them with the property.

Oct 12- d

Any PERSON
Who is well acquainted with the River
MISSISIPPI,

And will give Directions for sailing into the same, that can be depended on, shall be generously rewarded for his information, provided he will leave the directions with Mr. John Fenno, printer, Philadelphia, or Edmund M. Blunt, Newburyport.

November 3. 1aw1m

Washington Canal Lottery,
NO. I.

WHEREAS the State of Maryland has authorised the underwritten, to raise twenty-six thousand, two hundred, and fifty dollars, for the purpose of cutting a Canal through the City of Washington, from th Potomac to the Eastern Branch Harbour.

The following is the SCHEME of No. I.

Viz 1 Prize of	20,000	dollars,	20,000
1 ditto	10,000		10,000
7 last drawn Tickets, each	5,000		35,000
6 ditto	1,000		6,000
10 ditto	400		4,000
20 ditto	100		2,000
55 ditto	50		2,750
5750 ditto	12		69,008
To be raised for the Canal,			26,250
5850 Prizes,			175,000
11650 Blanks, not two to a prize.			
17500 Tickets, at Ten Dollars, -			175,000

☞ The Commissioners have taken the Securities required by the aforesaid act for the punctual payment of the prizes.

The drawing of this Lottery will commence, without delay, as soon as the Tickets are sold, of which timely notice will be given.

Such prizes as are not demanded in six months after the drawing is finished, shall be considered as relinquished for the benefit of the Canal, and appropriated accordingly.

(Signed) NOTLEY YOUNG,
DANIEL CARROLL, *of* D.
LEWIS DEBLOIS,
GEORGE WALKER,
WM. M. DUNCANSON,
THOMAS LAW,
JAMES BARRY.

City of Washington, Feb. 11. §

PRINTED BY JOHN FENNO,
—No. 119—
CHESNUT-STREET.
[Price Eight Dollars per Annum.]